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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Tasmanian Journal. No. I., pp. 78. Van Dieman's Land, J. Barnard; London, J. Murray.

AMONG the striking signs of the great changes and rapid transitions which are taking place in our age, we look upon this *Tasmanian Periodical* as one of the most remarkable. A few years ago, if we spoke of the "New World," every body knew what we were talking about. But that new world has become comparatively an elderly quarter of mother Earth; and here is a *Newer World* (itself hardly the *newest*); and sending us in our old days its records of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, and other branches of human curiosity and philosophical inquiry! James Barnard of Hobart, and John Murray of London—who would ever have dreamt of seeing such names linked together on a magazine-cover or title-page?—are the publishers! We should as soon have expected to read—"Published by John Murray, Botany Bay, and to be had of all other respectable Booksellers."

Observing the name of Sir John Franklin at the head of "the Tasmanian Society," from which this Journal issues, we may fairly presume that it owes much of its character and usefulness to his activity and intelligence in all that tends to promote the cultivation of mind and science. Among the other members we recognise names of individuals of European eminence: Capt. James C. Ross of the *Erebus*, Capt. Crozier of the *Terror*, Dr. J. D. Hooker, the French Admiral D'Urville, John Gould, Esq., F.L.S., Commander Alex. Macconochie, Lieut. J. Kay of the Magnetic Observatory at Hobart, and others, whose contributions to the first No. prove them to be worthy associates in the so laudable design.

Before noticing these as much as is needful for our readers on this side of our planet, we may briefly state the objects of the society:—"The plan," says the introductory paper, "of the *Tasmanian Journal of Science*, had its origin with a few individuals, who recently formed themselves into a Philosophical Society, principally with the view of assisting each other in the study of the natural history of their adopted country. The meetings of this Society have been held once a fortnight, in the Library of Government House, where every facility and encouragement have been afforded them by their distinguished patron, Sir John Franklin; who has taken the liveliest interest in their proceedings, and contributed in no small degree, by his zealous co-operation and advice, to the publication of this journal. * * * Living," continues the writer (the Rev. John Lillie, of St. Andrew's Church, Hobart) "in this new and remote quarter of the world, where there is so much to awaken curiosity, they were naturally led, by the very novelty of the objects, as well as for the sake of their own mental improvement, to devote their few leisure moments to the study of external nature. And in coming thus broadly before the public, their object has principally been, besides stimulating and giving method and scope to their own exertions, to excite and cherish a kindred spirit of inquiry

among their fellow-colonists. Under the conviction that they are now living at the fountain-head of what promises, ere long, to swell into a mighty stream of civilisation, they have been anxious to impress upon that stream, while it is yet susceptible of it, a salutary direction towards liberal and scientific pursuits. And the hope which especially animates them is, that their exertions, humble and feeble as they are, may be the means of rousing abler minds to put forth their energies in the same noble cause. They consider themselves only in the light of pioneers—humbly leading the way to the accomplishment of a most worthy and desirable end; and while they are conscious of the slenderness of their resources for such an important object, they are not without hopes that the excellence of their design will in some measure atone for the imperfection and faultiness of its execution. The leading and characteristic object of this Journal is to furnish original papers upon the Natural History and Physics of Tasmania. It is intended, in the first instance, to embrace more particularly the departments of zoology—botany—geology—and meteorology. An important part of the plan at present contemplated, and of which this first number may be considered as affording an average specimen, is to publish in consecutive articles all the species of indigenous plants and animals which are yet known, as well as such as may from time to time be discovered; accompanying the scientific description of each with such details of its economy, habits, geographical distribution, and other particulars, which can only be satisfactorily ascertained and described by those who have had opportunities of examining the individual in its living and natural state. It is also intended to give occasional papers upon peculiarities in the structure and physiology of the many curious plants and animals which are natives of this country, some of the most interesting of which are still desiderata among scientific men in Europe."

Other points of detail are described; but we have quoted enough to shew that there is likely to be many things in these proceedings of novelty and interest to the inhabitants of the older world. The observations on agriculture offer an example of the Journal, which would establish its reputation for good sense and comprehensive application; but the passages which immediately follow embracing a more universal question, we select them in preference. The facts and illustrations are also extremely curious.

"But agriculture is not the only subject in reference to which the diffusion of scientific information might be immediately conducive to the advantage of colonial society. Climate, for example, is known to exert a powerful control over both the body and the mind of man. Whatever, therefore, would serve to throw light upon the peculiar character of the Australian climate in its relation to the human constitution, might give rise to suggestions of the greatest importance in the physical and mental education of youth, as well as in the study and treatment of disease. It is generally allowed that the climate of this country, whether arising from the absence of moisture

or a higher temperature, or from some other cause, is of a much more stimulating and exciting character, and tends to bring on a quicker development of the bodily and mental powers, than the climate of Great Britain. The native children, or those born in the colony of European parents, are in general decidedly in advance of children of the same age in the mother-country. There is a precocity of body and mind quite surprising to those who have come recently from home; and the more so, because associated with no symptoms of sickness, or want of activity and vigour. But though the usual accompaniments of premature development are not apparent in childhood, their presence is to be apprehended in the later stages of life. The youth of the colony, it is to be feared, does not always exhibit the full proportions and vigorous strength which belonged to him as a child. He is not unfrequently characterised by a narrowness of chest and general slenderness of frame, too surely indicative of a falling off in the vital powers from the energy and vigour which marked their operation at the outset. An important practical question immediately arises; viz. whether the mode of living—particularly the profuse consumption of animal food—which the colonists have adopted, or rather continued from the habits of the mother-country, however well adapted to the climate of the latter, are not out of all harmony with the very different climate of Australia; and whether the selection of a diet more in accordance with the nature and circumstances of the country would not serve, in a great degree, to correct this tendency to precocious development, and diminish at least that early waste of the constitutional stamina which must always, more or less, result from it, and which is calculated to have such injurious effects upon the subsequent periods of life. Climate, in like manner, has an important influence on disease. And one of the most interesting and useful subjects of inquiry is, the character and amount of change which the same disease undergoes in different countries. It seems to be a common opinion among medical men in this colony, that diseases in general arrive sooner at their crisis, and run their course more rapidly here, than in Europe,—a fact which may in part depend on the same causes which account for the rapid growth of the constitution in a state of health."

A paper on the *Callorhynchus Australis*, by Dr. E. C. Hobson, and two figures of that chimera, are interesting to naturalists; as is a paper on the habits of the *Alectura Lathamii*, by Mr. Gould.

"The most singular part of the history of this bird is its mode of nidification. Early in the spring, in the most secluded spots, it commences forming a large heap, by scratching together all the loose herbage, sticks, and leaves, for a considerable distance round; and this it continues to do until the heap has attained a very considerable size; some that I have myself measured being more than 30 feet round, and from 3 to 4 feet in height. The form of this mound is conical; and this mass is brought together, not by the bill of the bird, but entirely by the feet—the bird walking to a distance from

the site of the mound, and scratching and throwing backwards every thing that comes in its way; in the performance of which it gives such a cleanly swept appearance to the ground, as to cause its own destruction, or the loss of its eggs, by attracting the observation of the blacks, who eagerly seek after them for the purpose of eating. It must be understood that this bird does not sit upon or hatch its own eggs: the great mass of vegetation which has been thus brought together soon beginning to undergo a partial decomposition, engenders sufficient heat for the purpose of incubation. The eggs are then deposited in the heap by the female in a most singular manner; not side by side as is usual, but singly, arranged round the interior of the mound, at about 9 or 10 inches apart, and about an arm's length from the outside: the eggs being planted perpendicularly, with the small end downwards. That several females sometimes lay their eggs in the same mound, is evident from the circumstance of many a 'bucket-full' of eggs being, as the blacks say, taken at one time from one spot. The egg is perfectly white, of an oblong form, and nearly the size of that of a goose. I have myself personally visited several of these breeding-places, and taken the eggs. During the period of hatching, the birds, as I am informed by the natives, are constantly in the neighbourhood of the heap, over which they strut with great pride, particularly the male, whose brilliantly coloured wattle is at these times swollen out to its fullest extent, while he parades backwards and forwards, displaying great pugnacity on the approach of an intruder. The natives also say that the female is constantly watching the heat, by uncovering or adding more herbage, as her instinct teaches her the process may require. I have not fully satisfied myself whether the young, as soon as hatched, leave the heap and accompany their parents, or whether they remain without their fostering care. I am inclined to believe the latter is the case, and that the heated mass brings forth a sufficient supply of insects, upon which they can subsist until their strength enables them to seek further. My opinion on this point is strengthened by the circumstance of the young bird being frequently found under the leaves when nearly half-fledged. In examining one of these mounds, I myself found the remains of a dead young one, of considerable size. Mr. Macleay, of Sydney, had one of these interesting birds quite tame, and which fed and ranged about with his fowls. This specimen, which was a male, annually scraped together a mound of a very large size. It is evident, therefore, that the male, and in all probability both sexes, unite in forming this singular receptacle for the eggs."

The extent of fossil woods on the Macquarie Plains, and elsewhere throughout this region, is extraordinary, and a good account of them is furnished by Dr. Hooker of the Erebus. Mr. McCormick, the surgeon of the same exploring-vessel, gives a very able paper of geological remarks on Kerguelen's Land, a medium spot which must be of great importance in times to come, and to the conditions of which, in regard to scientific views, we have heard Capt. J. Ross attach the highest interest. Mr. McCormick informs us that—

"The northern extremity of the island visited by the expedition is entirely of volcanic origin: the bold headlands of Capes Cumberland and François present a striking appearance from the sea; the trap rocks of which they are composed forming a succession of terraces nearly horizontal, which, on first making the land, have a strong resemblance to stratified

sandstone or limestone. Basalt is the prevailing rock, assuming the prismatic form, and passing into greenstone and the various modifications of amygdaloid and porphyry. The general direction of the mountain-ranges inclines to the S.W. and N.E., varying in height from 500 to 2500 feet. Many of the hills are intersected by trap dykes, usually of basalt, and of very frequent occurrence. Several conical hills with crater-shaped summits evidently have once been volcanic vents. Three or four very remarkable detached hills, composed of an igneous kind of arenaceous rock, forming piles of loose slaty fragments, through which the mass protrudes in places in prismatic columns, occur in Cumberland Bay. The vast quantities of debris which have accumulated at the base of the hills, in many places to the height of two or three hundred feet and upwards, afford strong evidence of the rapid disintegration which this land is undergoing, from the sudden atmospheric changes and vicissitudes of climate to which it is exposed. The whole island appears to be deeply indented by bays and inlets, and the surface intersected by numerous small lakes and water-courses: these becoming swollen by the heavy rains, which often succeed the frost and snow, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, rush down the sides of the mountains and along the ravines in countless impetuous torrents—forming beautiful cascades, wearing away the rocks, and strewing the platforms and valleys below with vast fragments and slopes of rich alluvium, the result of their decomposition. Quartz in beautiful crystals, forming drusy cavities in the trap rocks in Cumberland Bay, occurs in great abundance; whilst zoolites predominate in the formations about Christmas Harbour. The most remarkable geological feature of the island is the occurrence of fossil wood and beds of coal; and, what is still more extraordinary, imbedded in the trapezoidal rocks. The wood, which for the most part is highly silicified, is found enclosed in the basalt, whilst the coal crops out in ravines in close contact with the overlying porphyritic and amygdaloidal greenstone.

"Christmas Harbour.—The inlet in which the ships were moored during the period the expedition remained at the island, is bounded on the south side by a ridge of basaltic rocks, disposed in terraces and platforms, dipping slightly to the N.W., and surmounted by a remarkable mass of basalt, rising to about a thousand feet above the harbour. It has in some places a conglomerate structure, the enclosed fragments being excessively hard and ponderous. It is beneath this rock that the fossil wood is found, the first fragment having been discovered when ascending the hill, on the day after the ships were secured in the harbour; and, on a further search, we found it in considerable abundance, both imbedded in the basalt and in the debris below, or scattered on the surface amongst the fragments of rock. A portion of a large tree, seven feet in circumference, and much silicified, was dug out of the soil below. About 400 feet from the summit is a bed of shale, nearly horizontal, and averaging six feet in thickness; but in some places it is exposed to a much greater extent. No remains of leaves were found in it, although the wood occurs in the adjacent basalt."

The whole of the paper is eminently worthy of attention; but this, and indeed all the remainder of the Journal, we must leave to be consulted in its own pages; our only purpose being to introduce our antipodean brother and contemporary in a proper manner to the British and continental public.

Greece as a Kingdom; or, a Statistical Description of that Country, from the Arrival of King Otho, in 1833, down to the present Time, &c. By Frederick Strong, Esq., Consul at Athens for the Kings of Bavaria and Hanover. London, 1842. Longman and Co.

CONSUL and banker, with a residence of eight years, Mr. Strong has enjoyed more and better opportunities for becoming the historian of modern Greece than any individual who has yet undertaken the subject either in whole or part. The bias of his opinions may be surmised from his dedication to the young king; and he tells us in his preface,—

"As a great many statements highly prejudicial to Greece have recently appeared, it is necessary to remark, that they have chiefly emanated either from persons not sufficiently acquainted with the country to be competent to form an opinion respecting it, or from mere tourists ignorant of the language, and seeing only with the eyes of others; and hence all such statements must be received with great caution. Facts are the best arguments; and every well-wisher of Greece will be anxious to investigate its present state, even though he should labour under an impression that such an investigation would prove inimical to the prospects of the infant kingdom. Into such a work as the present, the author conceives that politics ought not to be introduced; and, under this impression, he has avoided, as much as possible, entering on that difficult subject, preferring to confine himself to statistics and historical facts. He has also, in general, omitted to express his own views of measures and things; and where he has deviated from this rule, he has endeavoured to explain his reasons for the opinion he has formed. During his residence in Greece, he has had an opportunity of seeing the introduction and working of every measure *ab initio*; of watching the improvements that have taken place, the gradual development of the resources, and the advancement of education and social relations; and of comparing the results of one year with those of another. And the conclusion to which he has come is, on the whole, highly favourable to the young kingdom. So far from taking a gloomy view of the state of Greece, like many who believe her to be on the point of a general bankruptcy, it is his opinion that there are few European states in a more prosperous condition; and that the improvement in the revenue, the development of national wealth, the progress of education, the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of knowledge, the impartial administration of justice, and the reduction of expenditure, which have hitherto been so rapid, will be carried on in future to a much greater extent even than hitherto, and give Greece, in a few years, an important and conspicuous rank in the scale of nations."

After these premises, the author proceeds to his task, and lays before us the general statistics of the country, a retrospect and view of the existing government, the commerce, navigation, agriculture, the arts, the establishments, the laws, the religion, the education, and the court of Greece; furnishing correct and ample information respecting them all. From such a multitude of topics it would be impossible to select any corresponding number of illustrations; but the following particulars, touching on generally interesting subjects, will, we trust, be acceptable to our readers.

"The inhabitants of the different provinces vary greatly in appearance. This is more apparent in the islands, where the natives, diverging from the general type of Hellenic ori-

gin, approach, in some instances, the Asiatic stamp, from the breadth of their countenances; whilst in others the peculiar expression of the eye, the shape of the nose, and the narrowness of the face, combine to remind one forcibly of the Hebrew race. Female beauty bears no proportion to that of the opposite sex, whether it be that women are more neglected in their youth, or that nature is more apt to lavish her favours on the men. The females of the Islands, and more especially those of Hydra, Spetzia, Tenos, and Naxos, bear away the palm of Grecian beauty; and some of them might well serve as models to the sculptor, and with justice be considered as antitypes of the Helens and Aspasias of ancient times. Nature is so extremely precocious in Greece, that females attain the age of puberty at ten or eleven years, and men at fifteen or sixteen. Young lads of sixteen and seventeen are frequently met with, in the villages, already married and with families. I am acquainted with a lady of one of the first Athenian families, who, though only twenty-five years of age, has already had sixteen children (eight of them twins), of whom seven are still alive. It may scarcely appear credible in England, but there is now at Athens a venerable grandmamma, in the person of a lady not yet twenty-four years old! She was married when eleven years of age, and had a daughter in the course of a year. That daughter married also when scarcely eleven, and has just become a mother! But female beauty, from its being so precocious, fades quickly, and the freshness and bloom of youth vanish almost as rapidly as they are developed. A married woman of twenty has all the appearance of a middle-aged person of a more northern clime; whilst at thirty or thirty-five her face and skin are covered with wrinkles, which would do no discredit to a matron of seventy in England or Germany. This decay of youthful beauty is much more rapid among females than with the opposite sex. On the contrary, the men, though they display early traces of wrinkles in the forehead and round the eyes, retain their strength and manly appearance for half a century; and even these wrinkles (which are the effect of an habitual contraction of the muscles, arising from the red cap of the country, which affords the eyes no protection from the rays of the sun, rather than of decay), only tend to give a more deep and marked expression to the countenance. Life is prolonged to a very advanced age, particularly in the mountainous districts; and the people retain their faculties of mind and body to the last. Instances of extreme longevity are not at all uncommon, men of 90 and 100 years of age being often found able to follow the occupations of the field and the chase. In the mountains of Laconia, in the year 1834, I saw an old man whose first child was born when he was seventeen, and his last when he was ninety-five. In his hundredth year he led his countrymen to the assault at Tripolitza; and ten years later, he used to go out to shoot partridges! When the king was making his first tour in Greece, a man of a hundred and thirty-two years hobbled down from his village on the mountains of Taygetus to pay his respects to his youthful sovereign, who received him with his usual condescension, and dismissed him with a valuable present.

Speaking of the natural history, we have a singular anecdote.

"Storks, which used formerly to pass the summer in Greece in great numbers, are now never seen. It is a singular coincidence that they left the country on the breaking out of the revolution in 1821; and the superstitious

Greeks call them in consequence 'the Turk's friend.'"

Captain Jesse also alludes to this fact, and tells a remarkable story in connexion with it.

"I heard (he says) it remarked by several persons at Athens, that when the Turks left that city after the revolution, the storks, which for generations had built on almost every house in the town, immediately deserted it. There are great numbers of these birds in the south of Russia: before migrating, which they always do at the approach of winter, they assemble from all parts, and kill the young ones that are not strong enough to accompany them in their long flight. This characteristic is remarkable, and in strong contrast to the affection they generally display towards their young. Of this, the following anecdote, related to me by a merchant of my acquaintance, is an example. He was on his way to Kharkoff, when he observed one evening several peasants assembled round something in a field near a village: ordering the yemshchik to stop, he alighted from his carriage, and went up to them to see what was going on. Arriving at the spot, he found that they were looking at two dead storks, which were lying on the grass; and upon his inquiring the reason of their taking such an interest in these birds, one of the bystanders gave him the following singular account of their death:—The storks had a nest in the field they were then lying in; the hen-bird had been seen sitting that morning, the male having left her, as usual, in search of food: during his absence, the lady, either with the same intention, or to have a bit of gossip with some of the female storks in the neighbourhood, also took her departure. No sooner had she left her nest, than a species of hawk, very common in the steppe, seeing the eggs unprotected, pounced upon and sucked them. A short time after this the male bird returned; and, finding them destroyed, he threw himself down upon the shells, and gave way to every demonstration of grief. The female also returned; but immediately he observed her coming, he ran up, attacked her with his beak, and, seizing her between his claws, soared up with her to a great height. He then compressed his own wings, and both falling to the ground together, they were killed."

The statistics of Athens are thus stated:—

"Population, &c.—The total number of inhabitants is as follows:—

Men (citizens)	6404
Women	4862
Children (Boys)	6318
(Girls)	3713
Garrison	10,031
Foreigners	1367
	3573
Total	26,237

The classification of trades and professions gives 540 agriculturists, 102 shepherds, 3610 mechanics, 46 merchants, 528 shopkeepers, 83 large landed proprietors, 255 small landed proprietors, 63 schoolmasters and teachers, 44 lawyers, 32 surgeons, 134 priests, 330 bakers, 216 tailors, 376 shoemakers, &c."

Of the agriculture we are informed:—

"The number of persons employed solely in agriculture is about 100,000, being nearly one-half of the male, and about one-eighth of the total population of the kingdom. 50,000 of these belong to the Morea, 30,000 to the continent, and 20,000 to Eubœa and the other islands. From various causes, however, and principally from the heavy and clumsy implements made use of, the want of cattle, and the little improvement that has been introduced in the agricultural system, they do not produce suffi-

cient corn for the supply of the home-market, but are compelled to have recourse to importation. About 700,000 kilos of wheat (85,000 quarters) are annually imported, chiefly from the ports of the Black Sea, which is about one-half of the consumption of the country, the other half being supplied by native industry. But when the ancient and defective mode of tilling the land gives place to modern improvements, a great increase in the production will assuredly take place, and Greece will, in all probability, eventually become an exporting country."

The formation of Artesian wells is strongly recommended: for "even the common pump, by which a great saving of time and labour might be effected, is totally unknown in Greece; and in its absence many proprietors of gardens and lands have introduced the ancient oriental mode of irrigation by a common well with a chain of wooden buckets worked by an ass."

The grand export is the currant, of which 10,865,000lbs. were grown in 1840, and nearly all in the Morea. "The crops are collected in the month of August, at which period the coasts on the Gulf are subject to heavy thunderstorms, accompanied with rain, which detach the fruit from the vines, and sometimes destroy in a few hours a third or a fourth of the whole crop."

Of the vine we are, *inter alia*, told:—

"The cultivation of the vine is another valuable branch of Grecian agriculture and commerce. The species and quality of the grapes are exceedingly various, there being no less than 276 different sorts indigenous to the Peloponnesus, the islands of the Archipelago, and Continental Greece. The wine of the islands is by far the best; but perhaps the mode of impregnating the wine generally on the Continent with resin tends to make it very unpalatable to all foreigners, giving it a strong, pungent, bitter taste. The reason assigned for this practice is, that it tends to preserve the wine, which, as they have no cellars, they generally keep in sheep-skins and in warehouses above ground. The wine known in the middle ages by the name of Malvoisie or Malmsey, and which was much esteemed, grew at Napoli di Malvoisia, or Monemvasia (the ancient Epidaurus Limera), in Laconia; but it is now no longer to be found there. The vine, however, is not lost, having been transplanted to the Island of Tinos; and the wine is still of excellent quality, but will not keep more than three years. Among the best wines of Greece may be reckoned the dark red wine of Santorin (the ancient Thera), full-bodied and fiery, much resembling port-wine. The best productions are those of the islands of Zea, Tinos, Maxos, Andros, and Paros. The cultivation of the vine has been greatly increased since the establishment of the monarchy."

Of the olive, too:—

"The olive attains to a great age. There are some which are positively known to be 400 years old, and others which by tradition are double that age. As they take nearly a century to arrive at maturity, and sixteen years before they bear fruit at all, very little has as yet been done to replace the number destroyed during the war."

With regard to antiquities, there is a provision which we should much like to see copied in Great Britain.

"Local officers, called 'conservators of antiquities,' are appointed in every province, the whole of whom are under the 'conservator-general' (γενικός έφοπος), who is subordinate only to the minister of public instruction. Who-

ever finds antiquities, either in excavating, digging foundations, boring for wells, pulling down buildings, laying out roads, or in any other accidental manner, is obliged, under penalty of a fine of from 1 to 50 drachmes, to report the same within three days to the local conservator, or, in his absence, to the eparch or other authorities; and to permit the conservator, or any one deputed by him, to examine such discovery, and take a copy, drawing, model, or cast of it.

These quotations will indicate the general character of this useful volume, which is a complete repertory of the present condition of Greece, and a performance of standard value for reference in all that concerns the country.

"*Many-Coloured Life*," or, *Tales of Woe, and Touches of Mirth*. By the Author of "The Lollards," "George Godfrey," &c. Svo. London: H. Cunningham.

WE, perhaps, are somewhat prejudiced in favour of this olio, as several of its lighter articles appeared originally in our columns. The "Epitaph on the Marquess of Anglesey's Leg," which was long supposed to be written by Mr. Canning, is here claimed. Among the novelties, we find a curious paper on the "Lives, character, and behaviour of Public Executioners." In "Ghosts of Dignity," we have a sort of satirical *Pilgrim's Progress*. The supposed writer is a judge, or rather has been one; and, starting from his coffin, he is joined by a bishop, a general, a physician, and a fine lady—all very great folks in their day—who expect to find their way easily to heaven. They, however, meet with some impediments; and bishop and general, lawyer, doctor, and lady, get rebukes from an examining spirit, or angel, which disturb them not a little, and exhibit, with too much truth, the besetting sins and unworthy thoughts which "many-coloured life" really presents. The historical tale of "Tarakanoff" gives many curious facts connected with a memorable period of Russian history. Catharine the Great is shewn as she was—most cruel. Tarakanoff is an unoffending beauty, who has a better claim to the Russian crown than the actual wearer of it. She is quietly residing in Italy, when the empress sends her favourite, the accomplished but heartless Count Orloff, to gain her affections, and marry the princess. He succeeds, becomes her husband, and then betrays the unsuspecting Tarakanoff into the hands of Catharine. The scenes to which this gives rise are of such a dramatic character, that we might expect to see them speedily transferred to the stage. However strange, this is not invention, but truth. Catharine had recourse to all the contrivances here pictured. And the viands which furnished the imperial banquet, on a signal given, presented themselves, as described in the tale before us, as if by magic, and vanished in the same way. The devoted Tarakanoff is placed at the table in the empress's seat, and marked by a crown being placed on her head—choice viands suddenly appear—she is invited to partake of them, when they are instantaneously withdrawn, and she herself is made, in the same manner, to pass to the dungeon in which she is to be immured. "Mary of Eltham" is a carefully written historical tale. It turns upon the dreadful sentence of the regicide Ravallac. By the cruel doom pronounced against him, his family were exiled. His father, mother, and brother, are represented as coming to England. Death soon terminates the sorrows of the heart-broken parents. The brother, an eminently amiable man, remains in this country. He resides in the

house of a farmer at Eltham; and the farmer's daughter regards him with amiable kindness, though repeatedly warned by him that under no circumstances can he ever be a lover. Gamaches, the curé, who had attended the regicide in his last moments, and strove to extort a confession by the most awful menaces, arrives in Eltham. He had been previously known to the farmer and his family, and he now forms improper designs on Mary. Ravallac, or Rossiter, as he is called, shrinks from meeting Gamaches, but narrowly watches his doings, and more than once defeats his purpose. From this part of the tale we subjoin an extract.

Mary and Gamaches are passing over Shooter's Hill, when, his conduct becoming offensive, "She impatiently bounded from him, and began to retreat with rapid steps. He called to her to stay, but she attended not to his bidding; he then ran after her with his utmost speed, and seized her dress. 'This foolish trepidation,' he said, 'is more than I can bear.' 'Then bear it not, and leave me to myself.' 'No, I will not allow my little pupil to have it all her own way. I will remain, and she must stay by my side.' Thus speaking, he drew her towards him, and would fain have made her sit down. She again indignantly started from him. 'It is all in vain,' he exclaimed; 'swift of foot as you are, you cannot outrun me. Come, pretty pouter, no more of this.' He held her by the hands, and offered to clasp her waist. Mary again strove, but in vain, to escape from his grasp. 'Help, help!' she involuntarily cried, though without the slightest hope that her voice could be heard by any one but her companion. 'It is useless to call out,' he remarked; 'and what, in the name of the Virgin, do you want help for?' 'I would fain some one come to relieve me from a situation which I like not.' A rustling was heard in the bushes near them. Both started and looked in the same direction. The noise ceased, and with it his apprehensions. 'There is nothing to disturb us—nothing which we can fear. You perhaps thought the coarse intruder, who formerly dogged us, was at hand. Not he, indeed; and if he were, seeing it is no longer dark, his fiendish scowl would avail him but little. Were he impudently to thrust himself in my way, come fairly within the reach of this good arm of mine—' 'What then?' said Rossiter, advancing from the bushes which had been previously agitated. 'Why then, I—I,' said the abbé, overwhelmed with shame and confusion, 'think it were better that you were attending to your own affairs.' 'It may be that I have no affairs which require attention; but you unquestionably might be better engaged than in thus seeking to beguile an innocent maiden who almost regarded you as a parent.' 'You are taking much upon yourself.' 'I did not wish to do so. You compel me to watch your doings.' 'We have met before, I think?' 'Mention not that,' said Rossiter, 'or my boiling blood will spurn all control, and your death-struggle may commence.' Mary looked on with fearful interest. There was a calm determination in Rossiter's look, which plainly evinced that the threat which had been uttered, his hand was prepared to carry into instant execution. But the abbé manifested no disposition to push things to extremities. He said no more on that subject which Rossiter had cautioned him to avoid. This submission was to be expected. The brute who can act the tyrant by a woman is ever ready to quail before a man. 'Mary,' said Rossiter, 'pursue your way. Your persecutor must tarry.' Mary immediately acted on this advice; and Gamaches, breathless from shame and rage, obedient to a sign from Ros-

siter, fell back some paces. They left the wood. Mary directed her steps towards Eltham. Rossiter followed, but did not enter the village, and left the abbé without deigning to bestow on him another word. Mary was at first resolved to make her parents acquainted with all that had passed; but, on reflection, she deemed this unnecessary, and the task would be irksome. To describe the conduct of Gamaches might give her father pain, but could answer no good purpose, and she considered that it would be her own fault if she again afforded him an opportunity of annoying her. He was sorely disappointed. During the remainder of his stay he was courteous in the extreme to Mary; yet more than once he could not help venting a portion of the rage which rankled in his heart on the outrage, as he termed it, which, in his person, the church had sustained; while he darkly hinted that a day would come when brute-force might not suffice to settle any differences between them, and when vengeance—a full, ample measure of vengeance—might be securely his. But, as has been stated, on Mary he hazarded no new attack. He attempted to resume his former kindly air. It sat but awkwardly on him; but, except by Mary, this passed unnoticed. He was most cautious not to offend. Had Rossiter always been present to threaten and restrain, he could not have been more discreetly reserved. This state of things probably rendered Eltham less agreeable to him than he expected it would prove, and he soon took his leave. The day following that of his departure Rossiter appeared. Mary expressed her gratitude for the signal services which he had rendered; but he made very light of them. When she expressed surprise that he should have been close at hand on both occasions when his interference was wanted, he explained by saying, that, as he knew the character of the man, had no pleasure to pursue, and no calling to attend, he could not more agreeably occupy his time than in watching the party suspected. The hope that he might render a service to his friend was the nearest approach to enjoyment that he could make. 'But you and our visitor had met before—so I collected from your speech in the wood,' said Mary. 'Yes—yes,' he replied, nervously catching his breath while he spoke; 'and when I first saw him, he seemed to my eyes a fiend, prepared to mock human woe. Let me not think of it.' His emotion was great. To relieve it, Mary changed the subject of conversation, and secretly resolved to mention the name of Gamaches no more. Many days of tranquillity followed. The seasons succeeded each other, presenting the wonted varieties; but the lives of the inmates of the farm-house knew no change worth noting. The vernal season gave the signal for crowning the graves of the parents of Rossiter with blooming flowers—the summer brought its sports, which Rossiter beheld with complacency, though he could not participate in them; and in witnessing harvest-home, he could endure the joyous shout of the assembled rustics, without repining that he alone of all the crowd then assembled was unhappy. It may be supposed that friendship like that of Mary and Rossiter, founded on esteem—esteem which long subsequent acquaintance served but to confirm and heighten, would have at length begun to assume a warmer character. Such was not the case. In Mary the great springs which move the human heart to passion had never been brought into action—in Rossiter they had been crushed by the hand of overwhelming calamity. They believed that they had little in common with the rest of the world; and the well-understood

condition of their friendship was, that it should never expand into love."

The dénouement of this tale is singularly original and unexpected.

There are some smart epigrams and other clever *jeux d'esprit* sprinkled throughout the volume, which is altogether a very entertaining and interesting miscellany of light literature.

A Review of Berkeley's Theory of Vision; designed to shew the Unsoundness of that celebrated Speculation. By S. Bailey. 8vo, pp. 239. London, J. Ridgway.

It is not positively for want of time or will, that we cannot enter upon the discussion of the work before us. It is because it is incapable of brief and explicit analysis; and a lengthened one upon such a subject is alien to the objects and the extent of this periodical.

In modern times, Berkeley's celebrated theory has been taken in hand by physiologists both adverse and friendly. It has been assailed particularly by Dr. Gall and his followers. It has been adopted by Magendie, Müller, Bostock, Roget, and Mayo. The theory has also been explicitly maintained, amongst others, by Dr. T. Brown, Dr. Young, Mr. Mill, and by Mr. Whewell—himself a host. It is quite evident, however, that the last-mentioned philosopher and the author of the work before us are not so far apart in their conclusions as the latter surmises. Mr. Bailey chiefly attacks Berkeley's doctrine, that outness, distance, real magnitude, and real figure, are not perceived immediately by sight, but in the first place by the sense of feeling or touch; while Mr. Whewell (*Phil. of Inductive Sciences*, vol. i. pp. 113 and 276) only advances, that "the opinion that our sight does not give us a direct knowledge of the relations of solid space, and that this knowledge is acquired only by an inference of the mind, is a doctrine now generally assented to by metaphysical speculators." Dr. Gall would not ask for more than this admission; and Mr. Whewell says nothing as to how many of the senses are engaged in acquiring this inference; he only acknowledges—and further, as a doctrine of Bishop Berkeley's—that the inference is mental.

That the phenomena of vision, as manifested in the perception of the external world, are originally mental, must be admitted from the simple fact, that they are capable of perfection by experience, which is a reaction of one or more senses upon another, and by which mental action the reasoning faculties are brought to bear upon the observing or knowing powers. The habit of surveying countries, for example, imparts great acuteness in determining the distance of mountains, their comparative altitude, and the space they cover: all these are gained, not by pacing or riding the distance, by taking the angle of altitude, or by laying down the area; but by a mental effort, in which the results of former experience are brought to bear upon the present case, and where a result is produced in which no other senses than that of sight, and the faculties or powers it brings into operation of judging of size, form, and magnitude, are brought into play. Different persons also manifest very great differences of power in judging of the same relations of matter as here alluded to, as well also as of weight, where the experience has been very different; and a person of small experience often surpasses at his first effort another of long experience. Where does this originate but in the possession of such power as an original faculty

of the mind? The visual powers of the young of animals, and of man, illustrate the subject forcibly. Cuvier describes young apes as distinguishing the real distance of objects instantly that they are sensible to light; and Sir H. Davy represents the crocodile as biting at a stick the moment after it is hatched.

By that all-wise ordination of Providence by which the young of the human species is made to develop his senses and his faculties, both mental and physical, more slowly than is the case with the young of any other creature—the infant does not direct its eyes towards objects till the second month, yet even then a look of affection will win a smile from its lips; but it is five or six months old ere it has learnt the use of its hands.

But since Bishop Berkeley's time several remarkable cases have occurred of persons born blind having been restored to sight by surgical operation. The result of these curious cases appears to be, that the eye, unaided by the other senses, is incapable of judging of the properties or relations of matter (we say this with all deference to the author of the work before us); but, at the same time, they do not in any way tend to confirm the Berkeleyan hypothesis in all its bearings. They illustrate what Dugald Stewart called the possession of a notion of externality (*Phil. Essays*, p. 153), and our author outness, by the sense of sight alone, and prior to experience, but that only in a limited degree; while the other properties and relations of matter become familiar to us through the medium not of touch only, but of feeling generally; the power to appreciate their value in their unity or combination being innate to our mental constitution; just as the perception of sounds is effected through the medium of the ear, while sympathy with harmony is a faculty of the mind capable of being trained to a very high degree of perfection.

The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, &c. 1842. By the Editor of the "Arcana of Science." Pp. 288. Tilt and Bogue.

In his preface the editor does the *Literary Gazette* the honour to quote it in the following acceptable manner; which so thoroughly explains the nature of his own design, and the leading character of his very useful volume,—containing the retrospect of 1841,—that we have much pleasure in repeating it, not only from the egotism of journalism, but from its saving us the trouble of description:—

"Although the discoveries in the several fields of science, during the past year, have been more characterised by their utility than by their brilliancy, it is presumed that on such account, the present volume—attempting to record these discoveries—will be not less acceptable to the public than its precursors. It has been appositely observed of the late anniversary meeting of the British Association (in one of the first journals to chronicle its proceedings), that 'We have this year no great scientific novelty, theory, or discovery, brought upon the tapis, and claiming the attention of absent philosophers. There is no voyage to the South Pole to be promoted,—there is no hypothesis of glaciers to astonish the world,—there is no observation of the nature of storms to throw a light upon these terrible visitations,—there is no doctrine and measurement of the waves, or on the form of vessels (which are now nearly wrought out),—there is no new feature in the grand research into the mysteries of magnetism,—in short, except the idea of following up the investigation of meteorological

phenomena by means of balloons, we have heard of nothing very particular in any of the sections. Let it be understood, however, that in all the branches of science which engage the mind of the association, steady progress has been made and recorded. Data of high consequence are collected, both to check future mistakes and advance future information. Induction, the true basis of all truth, will flourish upon these; and therefore, though there is nothing extraordinary in this stage of the onward journey, the distances and milestones are fairly marked so far, and the prospects in the distance are rendered much more clear and distinct. The way to the field is beaten, and its ample survey defined. There is nothing needed but to march on, take time, and labour to a useful end.* Such has ever been the aim of the editor of *The Year-Book of Facts*; and, in his humble labour, he cheerfully acknowledges that he has been largely assisted by the judicious scientific reports in the journal wherein he recognises the above coincident object and purpose. In carrying out this principle will be found noticed in the following pages the construction of the most important steam-ships during the year; and the railway improvements; calculating machines; novelties in navigation; the details of several new lighthouses; the progress of great public works; improved processes for lighting and heating; economy of materials, &c. Terrestrial magnetism, the tides and waves, and some remarkable organisms, are prominent in the department of 'Natural Philosophy.' The 'Electrical Science' is, probably, more copious in this volume than in previous Year-Books; a proportion only in accordance with the increased applications of electricity, hastening to rival those of steam itself. The details of the electro-metallurgical processes are likewise numerous. The 'Chemical Science' is rife with new processes; the photographic details being alike distinguished by number and novelty. The 'Zoology' and 'Botany' include many welcome contributions of facts and data for the naturalist and lover of nature. In 'Geology and Physical Geography,' the most important investigations of the year are glanced at, or reported entire; and, in popular interest, this division challenges comparison with any other portion of the volume. The records of fossils are especially striking. To the 'Astronomical and Meteorological Phenomena,' Dr. Armstrong has again obligingly communicated his valuable 'Summary of the Year.' The portrait of the lamented Dr. Birkbeck has been chosen as a frontispiece to this volume, in memorial of the unremitted exertions of this philosopher and philanthropist in popularising science; for the happiness as well as the enlightenment of the people ever lay next to the heart of this truly excellent man."

Having had our own exertions in the cause of science so handsomely acknowledged, it is with the greater satisfaction we find ourselves, in the strictest justice, enabled to return the compliment, and state that there is not a page of this collection of data which is not valuable; and that all persons engaged in mechanical and useful arts, and the other branches of philosophy and human improvement, enounced as above, will do well to look at the milestones and others measures of advance, to inform them of what has been sought and done, of what is sought to be done, and to open their prospects to the future with a sufficient knowledge of the past. For want of this species of

information many an intelligent spirit wastes itself on inventions which are not new, and discoveries which are mere's-nests.

The Traduced: an Historical Romance. By the Author of "The Fatalist," &c. 3 vols. T. and W. Boone.

Young, beautiful, intellectual, and a queen, defamed, denounced, and dethroned, the career of Johanna of Naples affords full scope for the pen of the romancist. With the exception, perhaps, of Mary of Scotland, no records exist of a princess whose character and actions have afforded such materials for commentators, or given rise to so much controversy and to such violent and opposite opinions. Similarly to the historians of England and to the chroniclers of Mary Stuart, Colleenico, Nostradamus, and others, portray Johanna as infamous, and hold her up to scorn as the murderer of her husband Andrea; whilst Giannone, Petrarch, Boccaccio, &c. &c. paint her fair, and defend and eulogise her most highly. On the incidents of her early life, up to the time of her re-establishment on the throne of Naples with the husband of her choice, Prince Louis of Taranto, the author has founded his story; and we willingly bear testimony to the able manner in which the readers of *The Traduced* (in historical romance, in title or text, the bias of the writer will out) are conducted to the *finale* with unflagging attention. A few fictitious beings mingle with the personages of the period; their characters are skillfully drawn, and they contrast well with the realities and relieve the monotony of the details of history. Of all the personations, the substantial of the world, or the creations of the brain, figuring in the work, although not a prominent one, Maria, sister of Johanna and wife to the plotting Duke of Durazzo, is to our mind the most pleasing and the best sketched: in her the ideal and real are blended, presenting a picture of feminine weakness strengthened and beautified by fidelity and devoted love. Of her our extract speaks, unfolding the depths of a mother's heart.

"We drop the curtain on war, the wild forest, and the flight of the vanquished, to contemplate a scene of tranquil beauty—a scene displaying the tenderer and more holy sympathies of our human nature.

"The domestics had retired to rest in the old gothic villa among the mountains, occupied by the wife of Durazzo. Yet one sleepless eye was there—the eye of Maria, who still bent over the cradle of her slumbering child. The silver starlight glided in through the stone-mullioned window; the beams so soft, so feeble, kissed the marble floor of the tapestried hall, and rested on the small white brow of the sinless sleeper. Oh! there was Durazzo's image, but unbranded by the fiery stamp of scathing passions: there, too, was his soul without the shadow reflected upon it from hellish crime,—such as the father was, but never again shall be.

"The young mother sat, breathless, motionless, in her fond watching; her form bent forwards, her raven hair was thrown back from her forehead, and her lips were apart. To such a figure in such an attitude, Praxiteles would have loved to have given marble life, fixing the beautiful lineaments in stone, and varying, with every passing thought, the glory of immortality. 'Sleep, sweet one,' whispered the watcher in softest tones; 'may no visions of this sad earth cast their cloud on thy infantine spirit! May thy dreams be of paradise! Revel and glide through the bowers of fairy land—thou smildest, dear one; art thou thinking of me, or communing with an angel?'"

"Maria bent nearer; her lips continued to move inaudibly, and a tear sparkled on her cheek. Oh, the deep, deep, inexhaustible well of a mother's affection! What love in patience, in purity, in self-sacrificing endurance, may equal that? And if the base and fallen, breathing the atmosphere of squalor and crime, cling to their offspring, think how strong shall be the golden chord binding the helpless one to the virtuous mother's heart!"

"Maria, her bosom full to overflowing with nature's gushing sympathies, stretched for a few moments her arms over the couch of the sleeper, and then involuntarily dropped on her knees. Shine placidly, thou moon, on that mother's lifted brow! Dost thou, in sending thy trembling beams through the universe, look into eyes of angel or saint, as they may hover between earth and paradise—dost thou look into eyes so mild, so radiant, so full of unutterable love as those? And what was the mother's supplication? She prayed that the God in whom she trusted would not visit upon that unoffending child the sins of his father; that he might never know the ceaseless, corroding sorrows which preyed upon her own heart; that the dreams of ambition would not enter in and madden his soul; and that hereafter his spirit might be admitted to the realms of peace, though she and her lord, whose crimes she thought she shared by silence and secrecy, might be consigned to woe for ever. Maria's prayer was over; she had again sunk into her seat, and, with anxious eye, resumed her silent watch, when the sound of the bell at the gate announced that some one desired admittance."

JESSE'S NOTES IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

AGREEABLY to our promise, we proceed with Capt. Jesse's increase of troubles in his Russian movements.

"The following day I was once more at my post; but this time it was evident that the legal (though not the illegal) forms and demands had been complied with. My papers lay duly arranged upon the table, but the man in green paid no attention to me; and though many applicants were successful, the crowd around him appeared to increase, rather than diminish. I soon saw how matters stood; and feeling certain that, unless I followed the example of those who had retired, I should again be desired to 'call again to-morrow,' I put my hand into my pocket—a sign-manual which this purveyor of signatures perfectly understood—and we effected an amicable exchange. Handing me the papers, he pocketed the silver with the most perfect 'sang froid,' telling me, as he dropped the 52-coopeck pieces into his pocket, that 'the imperial salary would not keep him in boots.' I was now enabled to pass the sentry who guarded the entrance to the sanctum of the chef-de-police. His office, like most other public ones in Russia, consisted of four bare walls, with a brick stove reaching up to the ceiling in one corner, and was furnished with a common deal table and a few chairs. Though a civil functionary, I found him in full uniform, and, as usual, radiant with orders. The table was covered with papers, and in the centre stood the palladium of the place. This extraordinary affair, which is to be seen in the principal room of every public office in Russia, is made of copper or iron gilt, and though much larger than a metronome, and having three sides instead of four, is not unlike one; the imperial eagle crowns the apex. On this singular instrument of office is engraved a variety of instructions, addressed to those entrusted with the administration of the laws, and suitable advice respecting the great sin of bribery and corruption. This public monitor is said to have been devised by Peter the Great, whose anxiety on the subject appears to have been well founded. The person in the present instance had accumulated a fortune that his net salary for one hundred years would never have amounted to. But his is not a solitary case; for the respect paid to the mute admonitions of these tablets is in form only, and that is most religiously observed. As it is the representative of the imperial power, no Russian enters the room without taking off his hat to it; the serfs carry this feeling still further; and I have observed many of them who had accidentally caught a glimpse of it from the adjoining room, bow as low to it as they would have done to the altar. Foreigners, ignorant of the sanctity of this emblem, not unrequently meet with sharp rebuffs for their unwitting neglect in not saluting it. I was first awakened to the necessity of so doing by a threat of having my hat knocked off. But the drollest anecdote connected with Russian 'exigence' regarding this custom, was the case of the celebrated Mr. A., a member of the Society of Friends, who was brought to the triangles in the following manner. Accompanied by an English resident at Odessa, this gentleman went one morning to the post-office for his letters, but entered the principal room alone, of course without taking off his hat. The entry one started to his feet at the sight; the chinovniks were petrified at such an awful breach of decorum. 'Take off your hat, sir,' said the chef-de-bureau; 'don't you see the triangle?' But the delinquent and his hat remained unmoved. 'Turn him out!' cried the chinovniks; 'turn him out!' was 'echoed about;' and they were proceeding to extremities, when his friend, hearing the uproar, came in to his assistance, and stepped forward to explain. 'This gentleman,' said he, addressing the postmaster, 'has kept his hat on in the emperor's presence—surely he may do so before an iron triangle.' 'Impossible,' observed the chief. 'Impossible,' echoed the satellites. 'Quite true, I can assure you,' said the peace-maker; 'for my friend Mr. A. is a Quaker.' 'A what?' inquired the man in office. 'A Quaker.' 'What is that? which class does he belong to?' 'And it required all his friend's influence—and he had a good deal—to get Mr. A. out of the office with his hat on his head."

One extract more, and we conclude.

"Picture-worship is one of the striking features in the Greek church. An elderly lady of my acquaintance, whose life had been more than gay, had a handsome cabinet in her boudoir full of these shrines and saints. Before or after a journey, and on fête-days, her household-gods were regularly taken out one by one, and prayed and bowed to with the same fervour and devotion as any mujik would exhibit in the cathedral of the Assumption at the Kremlin. The nobility conform most strictly to every ordinance and ceremony of their church. Amongst these is the attendance of a confessor, whose zeal and sincerity are frequently on a par with those of his penitent. 'When a priest comes to my house to shrive me, which he does once a year,' said one of these gentlemen to me, 'we understand each other; it *sait bien que j'ai des faiblesses; mais c'est un homme raisonnable*; and with

• "There are fourteen classes or grades between the emperor and the lowest chinovnik. The same custom of ranks is said to prevail in China. It is singular enough the Russian word for rank is 'chin,' and in the Chinese language it is the same."

a twenty-five rouble note we part the very best friends.' During my stay at Odessa, one of the governors of the Lycée was attacked by tetanus in its most frightful form. No one thought it possible that he could survive; but after every medical man in the town had given him over, he recovered under the decided and judicious treatment of Dr. Tovey, an Englishman, who administered opium and ether in very large quantities. Several of the Russian nobility, however, gave the credit of the cure to the young Prince G., who hung a consecrated medal, possessed of miraculous power, round his neck, and read over him the following litany, which I have with some difficulty translated:—
 'O Mary, who conceived without sin, and destined from all eternity to become the beloved daughter of the celestial Father, the mother of his adorable Son, the wife of the Holy Ghost, and the redemption of human nature, what ecstasy I experience in exalting you as the most beautiful, most noble, most sublime, most pure, and most holy of all creatures! O Mary, what pleasure and delight I feel in throwing myself at your feet, praying to you, calling you my mother, confiding to you my troubles, and pouring into your heart all the secrets of mine! I am drawn towards you by the powerful charm of that confidence, that filial tenderness, that a beloved child feels for its mother, who, depending on a favourable reception, has recourse, without hesitation, to her who is always ready to listen, to advise, to assist, and to forgive. 'Tis thus, my good mother, that I take refuge in your maternal heart, and press mine to yours.'

“Prayer in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary.—You have indeed been immaculate in your conception, pray for us God the Father, of whom you brought into the world the son Jesus, conceived by the Holy Ghost in your chaste bosom. Blessed be the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary.

“Litany.—Lord, have pity upon us.

Jesus Christ, “

Lord, listen to us.

Jesus Christ, “

Celestial Father, who is God, have pity upon us. Son, Redeemer of the world, have, &c.

Holy Ghost, “

Holy Trinity, which is one only God,

O Mary, without sin, pray for us who have recourse to you.

Object of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, pray for us who have recourse to you.

All beautiful, and without spot, pray, &c.

Sanctuary of incarnate wisdom, “

Built by his hands, and ornamented with seven columns, “

Model of the life of faith, “

Mother of sweetest hope, “

Mother of beautiful love, “

Virgin detached from all, “

Seat of Christian prudence, “

Mirror of perfect justice, “

Tower of true strength, “

• Aurora, without clouds, of our most beautiful days, “

New Eve, promised to our fathers to crush the head of the ancient serpent, “

Faith of Israel, of which the name is full of sweetness and blessing, “

The most perfect of pure creatures, “

Lily of brilliant whiteness in the middle of thorns “

True candlestick of admirable gold, ornamented with the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, “

Mother of Jesus, always Virgin, pray for us who have recourse to you.

Glory of the Church, pray, &c.

Honour of Christians, pray for us who have recourse to you.

Typified by the famous and illustrious of the ancient law, “

Announced by the prophets, “

Blessed above all women, “

Queen of all angels and all men, “

Terror of demons, “

Advocate of sinners, “

Prop of the feeble, “

Treasure of the perfect, of whom the heart is so similar to that of Jesus, “

Depository of graces, which you dispense with so bountiful a hand to all, “

Consolation of the afflicted and the dying, “

Special protectress of all who invoke you, “

Mother most tender to all your children, “

Transfixed by the sword of grief at the foot of the Cross, “

Gate of the residence of glory and eternal delights, “

Draw your children by the odour of your virtues, and conduct them to heaven, “

Lamb of God, which effaces the sins of the world, forgive us, Lord.

“hear us favourably.

“have pity upon us.

Lord Jesus Christ, hear us favourably.

O Virgin Mary, who art immaculate in your conception, “

Pray for us, God the Father, of whom you brought into the world the son Jesus, conceived in your virgin breast by the operation of the Holy Spirit.”

Illustrations of the Breeds of Domestic Animals,

&c. By David Low, Esq., F.R.S.E. Part

XIII. Longman and Co.

THE Hereford breed, a milch cow; the long-horned breed, a fine bull; the short-horned, another, and a cow of the same breed,—are the four excellent illustrations of this Part. The letter-press is brief, but full of useful and excellent matter. Nineteen several breeds of the ox have thus been brought forward, and their various fitness discussed and pointed out in a manner to guide the farmer and grazier; while their pictures are really so pretty, that they might adorn a palace-room.

Vacher's Parliamentary Companion.

Vacher and Sons.

THIS guide to parliamentary intelligence, and so useful in reference to every thing connected with parliamentary movements, is published monthly throughout the session; and on every month, almost, we may notice improvements. That for February, now before us, brings down the various business and changes to the latest date.

The Journey-Book of England. Kent. With 58 Engravings on Wood, and an illuminated Map of the County. Pp. 226. C. Knight and Co.

WE know nothing more pleasant and instructive than popular county history; and we congratulate Mr. Knight on having commenced a series so well deserving of public approbation as this is. Most of our counties, it is true, have their elaborate histories, and many localities have been described with minute industry; but there are some of the former yet unrecorded, and in other respects much may still be gleaned, or put in favourable light. In the former case, the editors of the *Journey-Book* will have ample materials out of which to construct their abridged and interesting labours; in the latter, by the use of due diligence (which we hope the profits out of their less expensive portions will enable them to apply), they may

infinitely enhance the value of their national service, and make a very complete work, with a great deal of new information.

Moral Agency; and Man as a Moral Agent.

By W. M. Combie, author of “Hours of Thought.” Pp. 230. Seeley and Burnside. A kind and forbearing treatise, inculcating moderation in moral judgments.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. A paper “On the south of Westmoreland,” by Mr. D. Sharpe, was read.

The object of this memoir is to give an account of the silurian rocks and old red sandstone of the south of Westmoreland, to define approximately their geographical boundaries, and to compare the formations with the equivalent deposits in other parts of the kingdom.

Silurian Rocks.—After referring to the labours of Prof. Sedgwick, Mr. J. Phillips, and Mr. J. G. Marshall, the author describes the silurian deposits under the heads of—1. Coniston limestone; 2. Blue flagstone rocks; 3. Windermere rocks; and 4. Ludlow rocks. [The details in our next.]

At the anniversary meeting (for the names of the officers elected, see *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1309), on announcing the award of the Wollaston medal to M. de Buch, “for the eminent services he has rendered to geology by his extraordinary and unremitting exertions during a long series of years, and for his recent researches in palæontology,” Mr. Murchison said: “Since geology has been a science, no individual has more successfully applied a powerful mind to its cultivation, or more liberally expended his private means in advancing its progress, than Leopold von Buch. The chief works by which his fame was reared are well known; but with the numberless memoirs, printed and published at his own charge, and gratuitously distributed, I regret to say English geologists are by no means sufficiently acquainted; and justice cannot be rendered to him until the whole of his researches are brought before the public in a combined form. In the mean time, we offer our medal to this distinguished man, to shew that we seek to reward him, not only for his acknowledged great works, but also for those efforts to advance science with which many geologists are yet little conversant:—such, for instance, is the large geological map of Germany, including the Alps and adjacent regions, published without allusion to his name, and commonly known as the Map of Martin Schropp and Co.; a most remarkable production, whether we consider the date of its publication, or the expenditure of mind, labour, and money, which it must have cost the author. And, although the result of these labours has since been improved upon by the efforts of several of his countrymen, among whom the names of Hoffmann and Dechen stand prominently forward, it is well to know that no one has more untiringly contributed new information to his younger friends than Von Buch. When a traveller myself at Berlin, upwards of two years ago, and lost in admiration at the progress which physical geography and geological maps were making in that metropolis, I was much surprised to learn that M. von Buch had in his possession an unpublished geological map of Bohemia—all, be it observed, worked out by his own patient observations on foot. Aware, from a former rapid survey of that country, that our know-

ledge of Bohemia was still very imperfect, I obtained from the author a coloured copy, which I first exhibited to the British Association at Glasgow (1840), and which I now present to the Geological Society.

"Again; after successfully developing, in the spirit of a true philosopher, the recondit phenomena of the metamorphism of rocks, by the most laborious pedestrian efforts, have we not seen that as years rolled on, and our veteran leader began to feel that the toil of gaining the mountain-crest must soon pass from his own limbs to those of younger men, he has vigorously applied his mind to palæontology, and thrown new lights over this department of our many-headed science? No sooner did he grapple with this task, and that too when he had passed the meridian of life, than he displayed the same originality of mind which had marked all his previous inquiries. Subjecting the family of *Ammonites* to revision, and convinced that their innumerable species were not founded on true natural distinctions, he took the lines of suture as a basis, and thereon established a limited number of normal or typical forms, each characteristic of certain strata. The family of *Terebratulæ*, so common in all the secondary strata, was next passed in review, and types were fixed upon, to which a number of slightly varying forms were referred,—a work which our French brethren have considered so important, that they have republished it in the Transactions of the Geological Society of France. Then followed his illustration of the fossils of South America, collected by his great countryman Humboldt. Whilst I merely enumerate these works, I may be allowed to say a few words respecting his last-published volume, 'On the Fossils of Russia,' because, together with my associates, M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling, I have had the means of forming an opinion of its value. Simply furnished by General Tschekine with collections of organic remains from various parts of the Russian empire, M. de Buch, without ever visiting the country, assigned to each form he examined its position in the geological series. As the researches of my friends and myself have confirmed, to a very remarkable extent, the accuracy of the geological views of M. von Buch, drawn from such sources only, you will surely agree with me, that this work affords a most remarkable proof of the acumen of its author and of the superior efficacy of organic remains in identifying distant strata. But, gentlemen, I have already said more than enough to explain the grounds of the award of the medal to one of the leading characters of the age, and who has exercised so powerful an influence on our science. The substantial claims of Leopold von Buch are those of a profound and original thinker, and of a most enterprising field-geologist, who, casting new and broad lights upon the history of our planet, has gloriously toiled throughout life in our cause, and who, though justly loaded with the highest academic honours, is still continually putting forward fresh claims upon the admiration and gratitude of his associates."

Mr. Murchison then delivered the medal to Mr. De la Beche, the foreign secretary, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at placing it in the hands of one intimately acquainted with those researches on which Leopold von Buch's chief fame rests.

Mr. De la Beche acknowledged the pleasure he experienced in being officially called upon to transmit the medal; and bore testimony to the importance of M. de Buch's long and arduous services.

In assigning the proceeds of the Wollaston Fund to Mr. Morris, the president said—"Mr. Morris, the council of the Geological Society have awarded to you the proceeds of the Wollaston Fund during the past year, to assist you in preparing for publication a table of British organic remains, in which you have been for some time engaged, and which, from the specimens laid before us, we believe will be of very great service in promoting the accurate study of geology. The value of the table of the late Mr. Woodward has been acknowledged; but his premature death having prevented him from enlarging its sphere as our science advanced, a new and much more comprehensive work has been urgently demanded. I rejoice that the task of meeting our wants has been undertaken by one well qualified, like yourself, by diligent research and a competent acquaintance with natural history; whilst in thus consulting your own wishes, the council of the Geological Society is persuaded that they are acting in the very spirit of Wollaston's bequest, not treasuring up money parsimoniously, but expending it liberally upon the very fitting occasion which your ability and research have called forth."

Mr. Morris briefly expressed his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, and his hopes that the work in which he is engaged will be found not unworthy of the attention of geologists.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

March 9.—Mr. Payne, vice-president, in the chair, announced his gratification that the proceedings of the Society were attracting notice abroad as well as at home. He read an extract of a letter from a chemist in Demerara, offering his services, requesting to be elected a member, and promising a communication on the peculiar action of remedial agents as modified by climate. The papers read were, 1st, "On the detection of arsenic in complicated liquids," by Mr. G. Fownes. After alluding to the several processes which have been proposed for the detection of arsenic when minute quantities of the poison are mixed up with a large mass of complicated organic liquid, such as soup, or gruel, or milk, or beer,—the author proceeded to propose a plan which appears to promise tolerable success in such inquiries. The principal process may be briefly described to be the conversion of the starch and mucilaginous matters of the contents of the stomach into dextrin and sugar, and the coagulation of the albumen and casein present, by boiling them with dilute sulphuric acid. The result will be a liquid as thin as water, which will readily filter. Through the clear solution, when cold, pass a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, boil the liquid, filter it, and wash the orpiment; dissolve it in aqua regia, evaporate gently to dryness, take up the residue with water, again precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, wash, dry, and reduce with black flux. When such a substance as soup rich in gelatine is to be examined, it is better to get rid of that body by the aid of an infusion of gall-nuts, before proceeding to the treatment by sulphuric acid. For the niceties of manipulation &c., necessary to successful experiment, we refer to the *Pharmaceutical Transactions*. Of eight experiments conducted by Mr. Fownes, not a single failure occurred. In conclusion, Mr. Fownes observed, "It may be objected, that there is a chance of adding in the sulphuric acid the very body we are seeking; but I do not believe that good oil of vitriol made for sale often contains arsenic. It is, of course, necessary to examine the acid

before employing it for such a purpose. If oil of vitriol be still objected too, perhaps crystallised oxalic acid would answer the same purpose, as that substance possesses to a very great extent the power of converting starch into sugar."—2d, "Remarks on *Atropa Belladonna*," by Mr. H. Schweitzer.—3d, "On Iodide of Iron and its preparations," by Mr. H. Scholefield. The object of the last communication was to demonstrate forcibly the disadvantages resulting from desiccation of the salt, and to suggest a method of preparing the solution preferable to the usual plan of dissolving the solid iodide of iron.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

March 15.—Read a communication from Mr. Weekes, detailing "Experiments in which certain insects, known as the *Acarus Crossi*, appeared incident to the long-continued operation of a voltaic current upon silicate of potash within a close atmosphere over mercury." This latter method was adopted to obviate the objections brought against Mr. Crosse's experiments conducted in the open air; namely, that the ova might have been derived from the atmosphere. Mr. Weekes' operation (a tumbler of the solution under an air-bell in a groove of mercury) commenced on Dec. 3, 1840: at the end of October 1841 he detected the first insect; on the 25th of the following month, five were discovered; since then they have been repeatedly seen. The creatures seem to love darkness—they scamper off and hide themselves from the light of day. The apparatus had not been disturbed once during the experiments. For the same period, another bell-glass, filled with oxygen, and arranged over a similar solution, had been subjected to voltaic action. On February 27, 1842, eight or ten fine *Acaris* were observed for the first time: the insects in this experiment appeared to the investigator to be decidedly larger and more vigorous than those of the other.—The secretary then submitted specimens of electrotype, from Professor Von Thobell of Munich; also prints from etched daguerreotype plates, by Dr. Berres of Vienna, with an explanatory note from Mr. Lettsom.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Samo of Surinam stated, that a gymnotus 30 inches in length swallowed another 15½ inches: it seemed to suffer severely, and in a few hours cast it up again, and soon died. An examination shewed that death had been occasioned by the extraordinary degree of distension it had undergone. This led to the announcement, by the secretary, that the gymnotus of the Adelaide Gallery, which has for several years attracted universal attention and interest, died early on Monday morning.—A paper "On voltaic apparatus," by Mr. J. P. Poole, and Mr. Weekes' Register for February, were then severally read.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mar. 7.—Mr. Saunders, president, in the chair. Mr. Boreham exhibited some remarkable varieties of *Hipparchia Janira*, and Mr. Hope a specimen of a new and very strong kind of silk from Mr. Strachan. A letter was read from Mr. Fortnum, containing numerous interesting particulars relative to the entomology of South Australia. The Rev. F. W. Hope read a memoir on the *Coleoptera* of China, with descriptions of numerous new species sent by Dr. Canton from the Chinese expedition to the museum of the East India Company. A paper was read by the president containing descriptions of new Australian *Chrysomelidae*. Mr. Westwood exhibited specimens of *Uropoda vegetans*, observed by thousands on the surface of

the ground in a cucumber-frame, as well as upon the plants, numbers of which had also fixed themselves on a beetle which had been introduced into the frame. He also read descriptions of some new exotic genera belonging to the family of the sacred beetles. A memoir on the genus *Hyleus*, with descriptions of several undescribed British species, by Mr. F. Smith, and some notes by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites on the economy of the same genus of bees, were also read.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March 15.—The president in the chair. The discussion upon *Kyanising* was renewed. Experiments made since the last meeting gave the result, that at a pressure equal to 120 fathoms a piece of Memel timber had absorbed as much water as doubled its original weight. Specimens of kyanised timber, prepared in 1838, 1839, and 1840, were exhibited; they were all in progressive stages of decay. A new process, patented by Mr. Payne, of filling up the pores of wood with various substances, so as to render it almost like stone and perfectly incombustible, was mentioned. As likewise Dr. Bouchiere's system of saturating timber with various metallic salts, &c., by means of the capillary action going on within the sap-vessels of trees as long as vegetable life remains. In the course of the discussion it was elicited, that this system had been patented by Mr. Bethell as long ago as 1838, and that the specification of Dr. Bouchiere's patent was almost a literal copy of Mr. Bethell's. The system had not been carried forward in this country, because it was found too expensive. Mr. Bethell's system of saturating timber with the oil of coal-tar, as practised for the Bristol and Exeter, and other railways, was fully described, and appeared to be attended with perfect success. A gentleman connected with the Anti-dry-rot Company attributed the failure of Kyan's system, in many instances, to carelessness in the preparation, or the too sparing use of the corrosive sublimate. A letter was read from Mr. Davison, describing some remarkable specimens of timber, which had been destroyed by the *Teredo navalis*. Some of the insects, preserved in spirits, were on the table. Two papers were then read, descriptive of "An iron bridge on the Eastern Counties Railway," by Mr. Dobson, and "The roof over Messrs. Simpson's Factory at Pimlico," by Mr. Boustead. Much ingenuity was displayed in the construction and combination of the materials of the roof and bridge; and the drawings illustrated them very clearly.

The new paper announced for reading at the next meeting is by Prof. Moseley, "On a constant indicator for registering the work of steam-engines."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

March 9.—Mr. Rotch, vice-president, in the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting, and explained that it was intended to introduce, as an addition to the ordinary business of the society, the discussion of new and interesting inventions at the weekly meetings, with a view to the promotion of general useful knowledge through the medium of the society. A member then described the process patented by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. for producing carvings in wood by charring the surface. The wood is pressed while wet into a heated cast-iron mould, made as a fac-simile of the plaster-cast taken from the original design carved in wood or modelled in clay. The mould is heated sufficiently to char the wood, and is applied

under a pressure which is regulated according to the varying circumstances of the different stages of the process, the state of the wood, &c. After each application of the mould, the wood is thrown into water, and the thin crust of charcoal is brushed off. The process is repeated until the parts highest in relief are clearly defined.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, various methods of embossing and of carving regular figures in wood were adverted to; and the attention of the meeting was drawn to Mr. Esquilant's method of making durable ornaments in fruit, flowers, &c., by pressing into metal moulds pieces of leather previously soaked in a solution of rosin in oil of turpentine. For the larger masses of fruit, &c. the inventor employs a composition of fine sawdust, mixed up to the consistence of putty with glue and a little rosin and turpentine. This invention was rewarded by the society in 1838, and specimens of the ornaments were exhibited to the meeting.

Mr. S. Green's terra-cotta stove was described, and a model exhibited by a member. The stove is constructed on the principle of Dr. Arnott's stove; and it was stated that the advantages of terra-cotta over iron are, that the outer case of the stove is less subject to sudden and excessive variations of temperature, and is free from the corrosive oxidation produced on iron by combustion. An animated discussion followed the description. A member, who has had much experience in the manufacture of Dr. Arnott's stoves, stated that the inconvenience so much complained of, viz. that the heated surface of the iron imparts an unpleasant drying property to air, is due to the circumstance that many persons, for the sake of economising space, depart so far from Dr. Arnott's principle, in the directions given to the manufacturer, as frequently to lose it altogether, by reducing the surface so far as to make it necessary to heat it to a much greater degree than was originally intended.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 8.—(Anniversary meeting.) Lord R. Grosvenor, president, in the chair. The secretary read the Annual Report, which was considered by the meeting highly satisfactory in every point of view. The finances were in a flourishing state; many new members had been admitted during the past year; and donations of upwards of forty volumes of books have been made to the library, and nearly sixty scientific papers read, during the session. Officers for the next session were then elected. Three papers were read:—1st, by J. H. Mavorly, "On zodiacal light;" 2d, by Mr. Simmonds, assist. sec., "On the fall of rain on different parts of the earth's surface;" 3d, by the secretary, "On atmospheric electricity," in continuation of his former papers on that subject, published in the society's quarterly journal.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, March 9, 1842.

Academy of Sciences. Sitting of March 7.—M. Donné read a memoir detailing his microscopical researches on the globules of blood, with a view to determine their origin and the mode and end of their formation.—M. A. Bérard, commanding the frigate *Urania*, communicated the results of his observations in meteorology and physics made during a voyage from Toulon to Bourbon and back, in the year 1841. The journal of M. Bérard afforded numerous interesting records of the temperature

of the sea at various points in the Mediterranean; to the west of Cape Spartel; at the anchorage at Teneriffe; off Cape Verd; at the roadstead of Goree; off the bay of Rio Janeiro; off the Cape of Good Hope, and Aguilas; at St. Denis (Bourbon); at St. Helena, Ascension, &c. The mean temperature of the Atlantic near the line was observed as follows:—On the 28th March, lat. 3° 58' N., 28° 5'; 30th March, on the line, at 9 A.M., 26° 3'; 28th Oct., on the line, at 1 P.M., 26°; 20th October, lat. 4° 18' N., 27° 3'; 22d October, lat. 7° 43' N., 27° 6'.

Quantity of rain.—Of this, several observations and measurements were given.

Halos.—M. Bérard had found that different halos, which appeared to the eye elliptical, were always true circles.

Shooting-stars.—During the night of the 12th and 13th of November, 1841, only seven shooting-stars, and three somewhat larger luminous meteors, were seen.

Transparency of the Sea.—Passing over a few reefs, unknown or badly laid down, M. Bérard had seen the coral very distinctly at a depth of 30 metres.

Zoology.—In the Atlantic they saw petrels, which frequent ordinarily higher latitudes, at 11° S.: they saw them also in the roads at St. Denis. In returning from St. Helena, about 120 leagues from the coast of Africa, latitude 7° 43' N., swallows, some small land-birds, and several yellow butterflies, came on board. From the 6th to the 10th of November, when the frigate was distant from the continent 140 leagues, during a gale of wind from the S.E. to E.S.E., there came swallows, other small birds, a screech-owl, and locusts (*Grillus migratorius*). M. Bérard's memoir was referred to a commission.

M. Landrin transmitted the results of observations on shooting-stars, which he had made on the night of the 13th and 14th of November last, at the coal-mines of Riba de Sella (Asturias) between $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 4 o'clock, A.M. The night was dark, but the sky was cloudless. The space covered by the eye of the observer formed a parallelogram, which had for its sides the horizon and zenith, and for the other, vertical lines passing through Sirius and the Pleiades. During the first half hour six were seen to fall towards the earth, one of which, very brilliant, commenced to be visible near Sirius: four of these meteors held their course from S.E. to N.W.; the other two from S.W. to N.E. During the second half hour ten were seen, but very faint, and with short trains: one only proceeded from S.W. to N.E.; the others from S.E. to N.E. At $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 4 o'clock the sky was overcast.

M. Chazallon submitted a memoir on the tides of the coast of France, and the laws of their rise and fall. The results may be given as follow:—1. The mean level is not constant; at Goree, near Cape la Hogue, it varies about 70 centim. 2. The tides are not constant in relation to those of Brest; at Dieppe this relation varies from 1'3 to 1'8. 3. The difference of the times of high-water is not constantly equal to the difference in position of the two ports. 4. The law of the rise and fall does not agree with that laid down by La Place: thus the duration of the flood and ebb was not equal, differing sometimes 2^h 15^m. 5. The rule given by La Place to calculate the heights is incomplete; for, besides the semi-diurnal wave (the period of which is always half a lunar day), and the small diurnal wave, which constitute his formula, there exist other waves, which produce considerable tides, and their sum amounts in certain

ports to a fourth of the semi-diurnal tide. 6. These waves, the existence of which no one (except perhaps M. Savary) seems to have suspected, have a period of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c., of a day. 7. By completing the formula of La Place, by means of these waves, the rise and fall in all the ports observed by the author are represented with a remarkable accuracy. The memoir was submitted for examination by a committee.

Astronomy.—M. Delaunay reported on the two terms of disturbances recently announced by M. Hansen to have been discovered by him in the longitude of Uranus, and which altogether depend on the three mean motions of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. M. Delaunay has re-calculated a period of 1608 years for the first term, and of 88½ years for the second. The difference between these values and those of M. Hansen is very slight, and within the limits of errors.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the analysis of a vegetable oil (*Madia sativa*); and discussion having reference to the works of M. Perrot in electro-gilding, plating, and other electro-metallic deposits; and also to the production, by the same process, of rollers in design for calico-printing. All these operations have reached a high state of perfection in England. The object of the bringing forward the subject as a communication to the Academy at Rouen, in January 1841, appeared to be, to establish the claim of M. Perrot to the discovery of the application of the process to its many uses. The claimants to this honour are, however, here and elsewhere, numerous. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* But when doctors differ, &c.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, March 10.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors of Arts.—Sir J. E. Harington, Bart., J. H. Pollen, Christ Church; J. Soper, Magd. Hall; A. E. Whieldon, Trinity College.

The same day, T. Twiss, Esq., D.C.L., and fellow of University, was unanimously elected Professor of Political Economy, in the room of H. Merivale, Esq., late fellow of Balliol.

Cambridge, March 9.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. R. W. Evans, fellow of Trinity College; Rev. C. Lenny, St. John's College.

Bachelors in Civil Law.—L. Morison, Trin. Coll.; J. G. Stawell, Caius College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 17.—Mr. Hudson Gurney in the chair. Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, exhibited a collection of intaglios, in cornelian, jasper, onyx, and glass, together with a fragment of a Roman fresco painting, in good preservation, found at Richborough, in Kent. After which, was read a letter from a minister of James the First to the Scottish ambassador, in answer to a communication respecting some persons in custody on a charge of witchcraft. This was followed by the continuation of the political songs of the fifteenth century, communicated by Sir Frederick Madden. Those read this night were: 1, a song on the battle of Northampton; 2, a song on the two rival parties of the Yorkists and Lancastrians; 3, a song on the Yorkist lords; and, 4, a song on the battle of Towton, interesting as containing a description of the banners borne by the Yorkist lords.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Statistical, 8 P.M.; United Service Institution, 9 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geolog., 8½ P.M. Thursday.—Royal Soc. of Literature, 4 P.M.; Numismatic, 7 P.M.

Saturday.—Royal Botanic, 4 P.M.; Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.; Mathematical, 8 P.M.

PINE ARTS.

MR. NASH'S DRAWINGS.

For several days past there has been on private view at Messrs. Graves and Co.'s a collection of Mr. Nash's superb and masterly drawings of the Ancient Mansions of England, preparatory to their being sold by Messrs. Graves. They are fifty-two in number, and do great honour to our water-colour school—unrivalled in the world, and certainly adorned by this artist in his own line, in a style not surpassed by the most eminent of his contemporaries. When thus seen together the effect is wonderfully augmented; and the various beauties of the subjects seem to shed additional light and harmony on each other. The interiors are delicious; and some of the external architectural elevations are charmingly picturesque. To the former belong several of Knowle, Charlecote, Audley End, Burleigh, Wolsey's Hall, Hampton Court, &c.; to the latter, the View of Compton Wyngates, Wollaton, and other noble mansions scattered over the fair face of England. In all he has done, as exhibited on this occasion, Mr. Nash is to be complimented for the perfect fidelity of his details, which add a value to his graphic excellencies of perspective, disposition, and colour. The figures, animals, game, &c. introduced, are accessories of high worth and influence on the general impression; but we should imagine that the complete portraiture of the places would recommend them so strongly to their owners, that few else could have a chance of obtaining these particular subjects. In the room there are also above twenty of Mr. Haghe's drawings to illustrate Belgium, and as many of Mr. Muller's France, which impart a variety and richness to the whole exhibition, and render it more especially deserving of a visit from the lovers of art.

MEDAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

By A. J. Stothard.

This medal was engraved, by permission of his royal highness, to record his laying the first stone of the new Royal Exchange. The obverse has an excellent likeness of the Prince (perhaps the best profile yet published), with the legend "*Albertus ubique honoratus*," suggested by that on a medalet of Queen Elizabeth, found on the site of the Exchange. The reverse gives the western portico of the new edifice in a style altogether classic; and accordingly much more effective than the modern mode of crowding the field of medals with perspective views and huge masses of buildings. Above the portico is inscribed "*Sub auspicio Principis*;" and beneath, "*Restauratio*," and the date. Looking upon it as a commemoration of a great commercial and national event, this medal may fairly be pronounced superior to what we are accustomed to see, and a credit to British art; and we desire to draw the attention of the public to it particularly, because the newspapers assert that the medal struck by the Joint Gresham Committee was from a die borrowed from the Foreign Office,* and engraved for the Secretary of State, to be presented to foreigners who should save the lives of British subjects from shipwreck! Such a misappropriation of this die surely could not have been permitted by the sanction of Lord Aberdeen; and on an

* See *John Bull*, *Morning Herald*, *Sunday Times*, &c.

occasion of such importance, for a body like the Joint Gresham Committee to allow of so puff-like a *ruse*, seems to us astonishing. Such a proceeding is calculated to injure the honest claims of British artists, and do discredit to the arts.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP THE PRESIDENT.

There were aching hearts in England,
Sad watchings through the day,
For a noble ship, the President,
Upon her homeward way,
Midst the wild Atlantic waters
The stormy Ocean's prey.

There were manly forms and daring
Within that stately bark;
And many a bosom beautiful
That Love had made its ark;
And lips that bloom'd, till tempest gloom'd
And struck their beauty dark.

Where the gulf-stream meets the soundings
With long terrific roar,
The ship was seen contending
The blast and billows o'er;
But never human sight beheld
That fated vessel more.

Upon the topmost beacon,
Through weary day and night,
The hardy watchmen steadily
Gaz'd o'er the billows' flight;
But not a wreck of mast or deck
Swept ever on their sight!

Upon that sea of sorrow
How many hopes were lost!
How, like a weary mariner,
Love o'er those waters rost,
And left the heart to bear its part,
Or break when all was lost!

The fear, the tumult, the despair,
The wringing wild of hands,
As some with misery rent the air—
Some pale as horror stands,
Uplifted their white lips in prayer,
Or bowed to God's commands.

No tongue may herald tidings,
No human science shew
That awful page of destiny,
That record dark of woe—
Engulf'd amidst Ocean's secrets
Ten thousand fathom low!

Yet shall the stars, thou Ocean,
Their dying lustre shed;
Thy waves' expiring motion
Dry o'er their charnel-bed;
And time yet see the mystery
Incarnate with the dead.

CHARLES SWAIN.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of this excellent and prosperous institution took place at the Albion Tavern on the 10th; Mr. James Nisbet in the chair, in the absence of Mr. Orme (its early, warm, and constant friend and president), who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The Report of the directors was read with great approbation, and unanimously agreed to. Before we allude to its leading features, we ought not, we think, in the position it is our lot to hold in the republic of letters, to omit offering a few words on behalf of those, "*the booksellers' assistants*," for whose benefit this benevolent and prudent plan has been established. We believe there is no class of society, in their relative station of life, so well entitled by intelligence and conduct to the consideration of their fellow-citizens as the numerous class of booksellers' assistants. The endless division of labour, owing to the nature of the services in which they are employed, demands a most sedulous and wearing devotion of their time in the discharge of their duties. And it is impossible, under the circumstances of the trade and times, that their remuneration can, in a majority of cases, be equal to their deserts.

The wisdom, therefore, of providing a shelter for the rainy day, cannot be too much applauded: but it ought to be more than approved by another class of persons—it ought to be aided and sustained by the successful authors, and all wealthy individuals connected in every way with printing, papermaking, publishing, and bookselling. These, and especially the first-mentioned, owe this support to the institution as a debt due from them to the cause. We hope they will take this hint in a kindly manner; and hasten to pay it.—We now return to the Fifth Report. During the past year 130*l.* has been distributed in relieving the necessities of eleven cases. Fourteen new members had joined; seven have died; and four excluded (we are sorry for it) for non-payment of their subscriptions. There are 417 members on the books, viz. 241 life, 132 annual subscribers, and 44 honorary. The capital has gone on progressively increasing:—10,65*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* in the funds, producing nearly 400*l.* per annum; and 280*l.* a year from subscriptions.

So ably managed, there can be no doubt of the permanent stability and widely spread advantages to be derived from "The Booksellers' Provident Institution."

CHEMISTRY OF DAILY LIFE.

LECTURES under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education are being given weekly by Dr. D. B. Reid, to very numerous audiences, at Exeter Hall. It was novel and pleasing to witness on Wednesday, at the second of the course, the multitude assembled and apparently delighted with somewhat of the technicalities, though more of the simple and attractive, but to the many not familiar changes of practical chemistry. It may be readily conceived that wonder and pleasure would result to hundreds present, who for the first time saw nothing poured from one glass to another, and to whose vision immediately afterwards was made manifest that something had been transferred; or who had never before witnessed that cold air blown upon hot iron melted the metal instead of cooling it. Such gratification was evident on the countenances of the majority. Doubtless, numbers attend because of the novelty of a cheap chemical lecture on a grand scale; some because they desire to be able to explain and account for the several puzzling facts of daily life; and some for the purpose of advancement in their acquaintance with chemical science. But whatever be the motive for attendance, instruction will be the end, and good must result. We augur well of the course, and shall occasionally exercise our privilege of admission.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE death of an individual so eminent in the annals of science, through whose means great advantages have accrued to electricity, and who has for some years held prominent place in public estimation, the admired of all admirers, cannot be passed by with the mere announcement, even in the columns of the *Lit. Gaz.*, that such calamity had befallen the scientific world. Every one, philosophers and people, will join us, we are sure, in an expression of regret for the almost irreparable loss they have sustained; for the object of our memoir had claims to sympathies other than his extraordinary powers for electricity. He was of meek and gentle spirit, although of a temperament that repelled rough familiarity with rapidity and rigour, and reckless indeed must that man have been who repeated a rudeness; but unruffled by interference, he was most inoffensive, smooth

and even was the tenour of his way, and every movement betrayed ease and grace. England was not his birth-place. He first inhaled the breath of life, we understand, at an obscure spot not far from the magnificent river Amazon, where, left to nature and his own instincts, he acquired the power to control the secret agents of the universe, and wield at will the element of the storm. He arrived in this country in 1838, so exhausted from the voyage that his life was despaired of for some time. He was indebted to the unremitting care of his attendants, and to frequent warm-baths (the water at first mixed with bullock's blood) for restoration to health. To the former he was ever most grateful, and received them always with marked kindness. For about a fortnight he had been ill and unable to take food; he was found dead on Monday morning last. The immediate cause of dissolution is supposed to have been mortification; but his remains have been conveyed to the College of Surgeons, to undergo a *post-mortem* examination; and probably they will be embalmed, and a mausoleum erected for him, at the expense of that body. To the world ordinarily he was known by the familiar name of *Jim Notus*; but his real distinctive appellation was *Electricus Gymnotus*, a branch of the family *Muravide*, descended from the widely spread *MALACOPTERYGII*. His residence whilst with us in life was the Royal Adelaide Gallery.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Saturday with Donizetti's *Gemma di Vergy*; in which four new singers appeared. The first in merit is Guasco, a tenor—if not a Rubini, yet a very delightful acquisition to the Italian stage. His voice does not appear to embrace a wide compass, but it is sweetly pleasing; and he possesses the rare quality of singing, and the rarer one of acting, with expression. His *Tamas* was much applauded. Of Madame Molteni, the *prima donna* for the beginning of the season, we would say that the *timbre* is not the most agreeable, and that (perhaps from nervous feeling) she was very unequal, in some passages being almost grating, and in others, marked by great vocal beauty, or rather execution, though savouring of the master and the instrument, not of sentiment or passion. She is a pretty creature; and we should like to see her in a *soubrette* character. Santi, the bass, and Panzini, the ancient friend, offer little for favourable notice: but the music is so trite and commonplace throughout, that the best of vocalists could not make it effective, except in a very few insulated parts.

A ballet, entitled *Giselle, ou les Willis*, founded on a German superstition, and with a story admirably adapted for illustration and development by the dance, was produced with great success, and a success which, we think, will be permanent, especially if the performances are shortened. It made quite a *furor* in Paris, and, with Carlotta Grisi as the heroine, will have a fashionable run with our colder applause. She is wonderfully improved since she was last seen on our boards, and is one of the most graceful of her class, and in the school of Taglioni. Perrot, who was announced to have hurt his leg, was not so good as the Parisian representative of the duke; but possibly his leg and he may mend together. We must censure the absolute indecency of his dress. A Madlle. Louise Fleury, the queen of the Willis, or luring spectres, displayed much force, and sprang about like a wild deer: in contrast to the style of C. Grisi, the effect of this was very agreeable. The

whole went off with deserved *éclat*; and all the chief people, both in the opera and ballet, were called on to parade themselves before the curtain, and bow and curtsy to their cheering reception.

Covent Garden.—On Tuesday Miss A. Kemble appeared for the first time as *Susannah*, in the opera of the *Marriage of Figaro*, otherwise cast with the vocal strength of the company, excepting of course Harrison, a tenor not being required as a principal. Miss Kemble is less striking in this part than in *Norma* or *Elena*. She executes the music sweetly and pleasingly, and here and there a delicious passage calls for admiration; not so frequently, however, as we have remembered, and expect from a knowledge of the composition. Of Miss Kemble's acting it is no disparagement to say—the tragic becomes and suits her better than the lively or comic. The *Countess* had a delightful representative in Miss Rainforth, who sang and acted charmingly. Mr. Stretton was the *Count*, and gave the music correctly, if not very effectively:—by the way, he was dressed like a brigand. Mr. Leffler's *Figaro* was animated, and as good as an English *Figaro* could be. The subordinates were well played by Miss Grant and Miss Lane, and by J. Bland, A. Wigan, C. White, and G. Horncastle. We have reserved Madame Vestris for our last word, because in our opinion her *Cherubino* is the gem of the opera: it was so long ago, and is so now; she is the page of pages, and, above all, the page of the *Marriage of Figaro*. Several of the favourite airs were encored; and the whole went off well and smoothly, although not brilliantly. A most beautiful song, and exquisitely sung by Miss Kemble, was introduced inappropriately; the character of the music differing entirely from that of the opera. Surely Mozart could write an opera complete.

The *Adelphi* concluded a busy and prosperous season on Thursday, with the ever-attractive *Wreck Ashore*, being for the benefit of the ever-equally-attractive Mrs. Yates. The house was a bumper.

Mr. Wilson's Scottish Music.—We enjoyed a rare treat on Monday at the Music Hall in Store Street, where Mr. Wilson entertained an auditory crowded into every hole and corner of the building (hundreds being turned away from the doors) with a lecture on Burns's songs, sitions. "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," illustrated by his own sweet execution of a number of these stirring and touching compositions contrasted with "O a' the airts the wind can blow;" or similar songs, were put in juxtaposition, apparently to the perfect delight of the assembled concourse. Among the audience, which gave increased animation and feeling to the scene, was Major Burns, the son of the poet, to whom Mr. Wilson made a happy allusion, which was enthusiastically received, and the gallant Major obliged by the cheers to come forward and bow his thanks. It is long since we have witnessed any entertainment so pleasing and so popular.

Mr. H. Russell gave a morning entertainment at the Hanover Square Rooms on Friday 11th. It was fully attended; and a repetition of his favourite songs met with the same warm applause as on the former occasions.

VARIETIES.

Geology.—The President of the Geological Society (Mr. Murchison) gave his second con-

versazione in Belgrave Square on Saturday; and, like the first, it was attended by many persons of rank and scientific distinction.

Mr. Pickersgill, following the pleasant fashion of assembling individuals of eminence in the arts, &c. in a similar "re-union," held a first conversazione at his residence in Soho Square, on Wednesday, where we met Turner, Baily, Hardwick, and others high in painting, sculpture, architecture, and literature.

Cabool.—*Mr. Wyld* has promptly published a plan of the city and environs of Cabool; the same as we have received with the last *Bombay Times*. It is of deep interest at this moment.

H.B.'s.—A batch of six succeeds a rather long interregnum. 716, "Breaking up of the Ice." *O'Connell*, in the costume of lord mayor, stretching out a stick marked "Dublin" to the hand and hat of (we presume) Lord Morpeth, for the body is under water. 717, "A Cabinet Pudding." Eight of the ministry, looked in upon by Lords Melbourne and Palmerston, who fancy they do not find things quite so bad as anticipated. In return they are invited to join the pudding-party—"it would not be the first time." The new likenesses of Lords Aberdeen, Ripon, Wharnclyffe, and Haddington, are not good. 718, "A Suicidal Plunge." Lord John Russell throwing himself into the water under the full moon of Peel;—the plunge is the motion for correspondence relative to Irish judges. 719, Wakley requiring an inquest on the foregoing from Sir P. Laurie, before whom the culprit has been brought for his attempt. Peel and Graham are excellent policemen; the accused admirably depicted. 720, "Throwing the Lasso." Peel throwing the garter over the head of the wild horse, Duke of Buckingham. The premier makes a gallant South American. 721, "Revival of the good old constitutional practice of Burning a Prime Minister in effigy." The late ministry carrying a Guy Faux, Peel, to the fire, made of sliding-scales; *O'Connell* hallooing them on: a clever political satire, and done with great spirit. The whole lead on the history of the times in the manner which has made *H.B.* so popular; and something of a new style has been introduced in the lithography.

Fine Arts in England.—The Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament met at Gwydir House on Tuesday; Prince Albert president. The commissioners sat two hours.

The new Copyright-Bill has made another step in the House of Commons, having passed its second reading, which admits the principle of its justice. *Mr. Coroner Wakley*, however, and some other of its opponents, are to raise their objections on coming to the third clause in the committee. The brainless would destroy the property of brains; but the *Income-Tax* will not spare them more than if they were to last and be productive for ever.

Mr. Emmerson Tennent's desirable bill, for giving protection to the inventive genius through which our sterling and honourable manufactures may improve and flourish, has also passed through its important second parliamentary stage; so that we may shortly hope to see the patterns and designs of other nations equalled, if not surpassed, by British talent.

Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.—The anniversary on Wednesday went off with éclat; H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, and a host of musical talent assisting at the festival. Above 7000*l.* was collected.

Atmospheric Railway.—By the Parliamentary Report on this subject, it is considered that the principle of atmospheric propulsion is esta-

blished;—that the expense of forming a line would be little less than for an equal extent of railway for locomotive engines, and that the total expense in laying the tubes and building stations would create an excess;—that the working would be so much less as in many cases to counterbalance this extra expense; but the reverse on lines of unfrequent trains; and that, with proper means of disengaging the trains from the piston, in cases of emergency, the safety is equal to rope-machinery; but there are practical difficulties as to junctions, crossings, &c., and many items of cost which cannot be estimated without practical experience. Such is the judgment of Sir F. Smith and Professor Barlow.

Mr. George Clark, a sculptor of some distinction at Birmingham, and who executed the statue of Major Cartwright there, died suddenly on Saturday last, at the early age of forty-seven; leaving a widow and numerous family to lament him.

Earthquakes.—From the 19th to the 22d of January a succession of earthquakes have done considerable injury to the inhabitants of the Neapolitan and Sicilian territories.

Is Graphite the Metal of Carbon? by Professor Hausmann of Göttingen.—A remarkable variety of graphite, of the foliated kind, from Ceylon, was the subject of the experiment. One of the separated folia on an anvil "can be made somewhat thinner and larger by hammering; which property (not, I believe, hitherto observed), in combination with the perfect opacity of its thinnest folia and its electrical characters, affords a new proof in favour of Karsten's opinion, that graphite is to be regarded as the metal of carbon. According to the experiments of Prof. Wöhler on this foliated graphite, it can scarcely be burnt by means of oxygen gas, although the diamond itself is consumed in this way; and it does not of itself continue in the least to burn in the gas. It appears to leave no ashes."—*Edinb. New Phil. Journal*.

Selections from the last batch of American Papers.—*A solemn Thought*.—When we look abroad over the great potato-patch of the world, and see innumerable ridges filled to overflowing with the smallest kind of "taters," a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought—that they will never be any larger!

That's my "impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Rapid Transmission of Light.—It is stated, that sperm candles made at Boston on the 27th of last December in the morning, illumined, on the evening of the same day, a large company assembled at Albany to celebrate the opening of the railroad between the two cities, distance 255 miles, and which, as an eloquent orator elegantly expressed himself upon the occasion, "brought Boston and Albany together cheek by jowl."

Prodigious Strength.—A man celebrated for the large quantities of rum and whisky that he swallowed, had so strong a breath that he couldn't hold it in to save his life—and so he died!

Statistics.—It is calculated that if all the white infants in the United States under 5 years of age were collected together, it would require a nursery capable of containing 2,400,000 of these scions of liberty. But were they unfortunately to set up a squall when so assembled, the distance at which they might be heard, and the quantity of sugar-plums necessary to pacify them, have hitherto baffled all calculation!! and cannot even be guessed!!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the press.—*The Bishop's Daughter*; a Tale, by the Author of "The Life-Book of a Labourer."—*Corner's History of Holland and Belgium*.—*Christian Examples for Young Persons*, in Thirteen Stories, each illustrative of a Moral from one of the Proverbs of Solomon, by Miss Jane Strickland.

The Waverley Novels. "Another and another still succeeds," and the latest edition seems more welcome than any that have gone before. *Mr. Cadell* now announces "An Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, illustrated by two thousand engravings on steel and wood." The work is to appear in Parts every alternate Saturday; and when we say that Stauffer is the draughtsman of the Scottish scenery, we have vouched enough for these embellishments. But, in fact, we have seen and been charmed with the drawings; and, presuming they will all be executed as finely as those on the Prospectus now before us, we can surely anticipate a publication worthy of the Enchanter of Tweedside. Since writing the above, we have seen many more of the illustrations, by Lauder and others, so full of merit, variety, and character, as to augment our expectations of this work.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lectures on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, by Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., 3d edit., with Alterations and Additions, 8vo, 12s.—*Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, Vol. III., Part 5, 4to, 21s.—*Discourse on the Enlarged and Pendulous Abdomen*, 2d edit., with a Dissertation on Gout, by R. Frankum, fcp. 5s.—*Practical Remarks on Genesis and Exodus*, adapted for Family Worship, 3 edit. 8vo, 10s. 6d.—*Memoirs of the late Rev. W. Nunn, M.A.* (of Manchester), by the Rev. R. Nunn, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—*Thirty Sermons on various Subjects*, by Living Divine, 8vo, 12s.—*Calcott's Ancient and Modern Psalm and Hymn Tunes*, new edit. square, 5s. 6d.—*Christian Examples for Young Persons*, by Miss J. Strickland, sq. 3s. 6d.—*Prayers for the Use of the Medical Profession*, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—*The Baptistist*; or, the Way of Eternal Life, by the Author of "The Cathedral," 8vo, 15s.—*Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Pancras*, by the Rev. W. Wilson, 8vo, 8s.—*Inquiry into the Right of Visitation and Search of American Vessels*, by H. Wheaton, LL.D., 8vo, 4s. 6d.—*England in 1841*, by Fred. von Raumer, 2 vols. post 8vo, 21s.—*Art of Needle-Work*, edited by the Countess of Wilton, new edit. post 8vo, 7s. 6d.—*Sayings and Doings*, by Theodore Hook: the three Series, in 3 vols. post 8vo, 15s.—*Spark's Life and Writings of Washington*, new edit. (12 vols.), Vols. I. and II. 8vo, 18s. each.—*Journal and Correspondence of Miss Adams, Daughter of John Adams, President of America*, 2 vols. 12mo, 12s.—*Young Men Warned*; or, Life and Sudden Death of G. Gabriel, by the Rev. H. Woodward, 18mo, 1s. 6d.—*Main's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen-Garden*, 18mo, 5s.—*Devotions on the Passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, 18mo, 4s.—*Many-Coloured Life*, by the Author of "The Lord's," 8vo, 7s. 6d.—*Rev. W. Jay's Works*, Vol. II., p. 8vo, 7s. 6d.—*Bennett's Guide to the Holy Eucharist*, 2 vols. 18mo, 8s.—*The Clergyman's Manual*, by the Rev. R. Simpson, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—*Miller's Old Red Sandstone*, 2d edit. 12mo, 7s. 6d.—*Edinburgh Lectures on Non-Intoxication*, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—*Jardine's Naturalist's Library*, Vol. 34 (British Birds, Vol. 3), fcp. 6s.—*Rev. Dr. Kenney's Comments on the Epistles and Gospels*, 2 vols. 12mo, 16s.—*Rev. F. W. Faber's Foreign Churches and People*, 8vo, 16s.—*D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation*, translated by Scott, Vol. I., 8vo, 12s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

March.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 10	From 34 to 46	29 28 to 29 92
Friday . . . 11	.. 29 .. 32	29 95 .. 29 75
Saturday . . . 12	.. 29 .. 30	29 94 .. 29 92
Sunday . . . 13	.. 37 .. 48	29 83 .. 30 03
Monday . . . 14	.. 35 .. 48	30 12 .. 30 20
Tuesday . . . 15	.. 42 .. 52	30 24 .. 30 25
Wednesday . . 16	.. 45 .. 53	30 23 .. 30 25

Wind west and south-west. On the 10th, generally clear, wind very boisterous during the morning; the 11th, a general overcast, rain in the morning; the 12th, and following day, generally clear; the 14th, overcast, rain in the morning; the 15th, overcast; the 16th, cloudy, a little rain in the evening.—Rain fallen, .46 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude, 51° 37' 32" north.
Longitude, 3 51 west of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—In account of South American Libraries, for Vellozo read Velloso, p. 183.

The subject of Nemesis's inquiry is, we apprehend, both too deep and too delicate for public investigation; and, besides, it would be impossible to discuss it without wounding personal feelings, and as impossible to arrive at the truth.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Strawberry Hill, the renowned Seat of Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.—The magnificent and costly Contents, the Sale of which will necessarily extend over a Space of one Month, and, unquestionably, be the greatest feature of this Season, greatly exceeding the fruits of deep research and liberal expenditure of any antecedent Auction.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS is honoured by having been selected by **THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE,** to **SELL BY PUBLIC COMPETITION,** on Monday, April 25, and twenty-four following days (Sundays excepted),

THE CONTENTS OF STRAWBERRY HILL, wherein will be found a treatise for the lovers of literature and the fine arts of which bygone days furnish no previous example, and it would be in vain to contemplate it in times to come. This classical depositary of all that is rare includes the most beautiful specimens of every known manufacture throughout the civilised world.

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As a more elaborate announcement, allusion to the leading features in this catalogue will speedily follow, the present is devoted solely to the pleasing duty of calling the early attention of the admirers of the arts and sciences throughout every part of Europe to the period appropriated to this sale, by far

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED GEN THAT HAS EVER ADORNED THE ANNALS OF AUCTIONS; and which, it is fearlessly proclaimed, will, on a cursory review, produce a sensation that it would be vain to seek for in a reminiscence to any former period of English history.

The private view will be arranged to commence on the 21st of March, and one month will be devoted to the public, commencing on the 25th March.

Corvet Garden, F.b. 1812.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWELL AND CROSS, COMPTON HOUSE, SOHO.—The immense and valuable stock of this famous establishment still continues on sale without the slightest reserve, and offers to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public an opportunity (not likely again to occur) of selecting from the largest and most magnificent stock in London a supply of the following articles, at such prices as must necessarily merit their attention.—Foreign and British Lace of every description at half its cost; Silks and Satins of Foreign and British manufacture; French, German, and Spitalfields Velvets; India and other Shawls; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linens, for family use, manufactured of the best fabrics, expressly for this establishment; Brussels, and other Carpets; India and British Silks; Damasks; Printed Tournais, rich Chintzes, and an endless variety of Articles of every description in the Hosiery, Glove, and Hatteries departments.

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Scottish Music and Song.

MR. WILSON will repeat "A NIGHT WITH BURNS," at the Music Hall, Store Street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at Eight o'clock, when he will sing a selection of the Songs of Burns, interspersed with Anecdotes, &c.

On **EASTER MONDAY,** the 30th March, Mr. Wilson will give **A SELECTED ENTERTAINMENT,** in which he will sing the favourite songs of all his Entertainments; and for the accommodation of young people, it will commence, for that night only, at Seven o'clock.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of that Branch of the Corporation of the Artists' Fund called the BENEVOLENT FUND, will be held at FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on MONDAY, the 21st of March, at Two o'clock precisely.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

N.B. The Anniversary Dinner will take place on Saturday, the 7th of May.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,

Middle Scotland Yard.—Members are respectfully informed, that the next EVENING MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at Nine o'clock precisely.

By order of the Council,

HENRY DOWNES, Commander R.N.

Director Hon.

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